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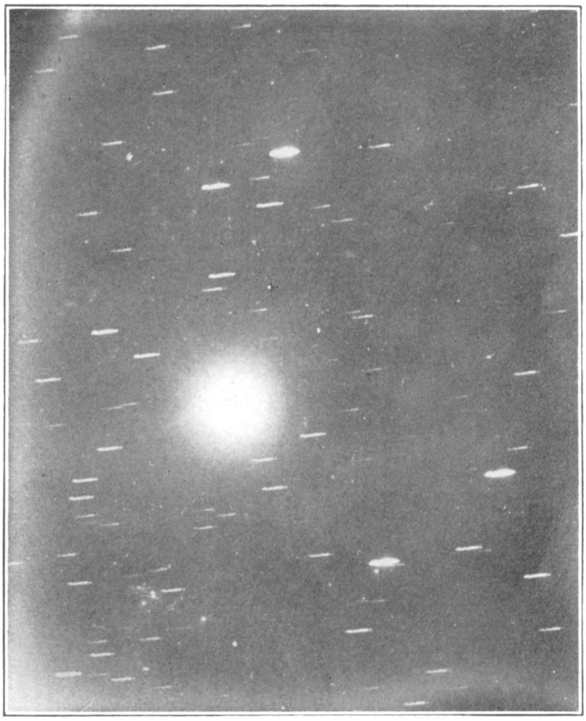

HALLEY'S COMET. NEGATIVE BY H. D. CURTIS WITH THE CROSSLEY REFLECTOR. FEBRUARY 5, 1910. EXPOSURE $1^h\ 30^m$.

COMET *a* 1910.

Photographs of the head and inner portions of the tail of Comet *a* 1910 were made with the Crossley reflector on February 1st, 2d, and 5th. Of these, that of February 1st is much the strongest. The head proper is very bright, round, without apparent nucleus, and slightly over one minute of arc in diameter. Numerous streamers radiate from this head, but no knots or condensations are shown. The plate of February 5th shows evidences of a nucleus of stellar character. The resulting positions on the three dates are:—

	Mt. H. M. T.	Exp.	Apparent. α	Apparent. δ
Feb. 1,	$6^h\ 39^m\ 25^s$	13^m	$21^h\ 38^m\ 51^s.01$	$+3^\circ\ 19'\ 29''.0$
2,	6 33 25	29	21 40 58 .54	+3 56 57 .8
5,	6 38 25	23	21 46 40 .73	+5 34 54 .1

H. D. CURTIS.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Halley's Comet continues to increase in brightness, though not so rapidly as during November and the first part of December. A photograph taken by Mr. OLIVIER on January 28th with an exposure of 54^m with the Crocker photographic telescope shows a narrow tail which can be traced about one degree from the head. Photographs taken with the Crossley reflector on February 4th and 5th show the inner portion of the tail as a narrow, fairly sharply defined cone. The nucleus is stellar, very sharp, and well defined, less than five seconds of arc in diameter.

A two-hour exposure made with the Crossley reflector on February 10th shows an entirely different form of tail, due doubtless to a sudden outburst of activity. The narrow, quiescent cone of February 4th and 5th has disappeared and given place to a tail made up of several fine streamers radiating from the head. These streamers can be traced fully 20′ from the head; the two longest streamers are straight, while the most southerly one is slightly curved. The Willard lens and Crocker telescope negatives for the same date show these changes as well, though less distinctly, owing to the smaller scale, and the tail is recorded for a distance of about 40′ from the head.

H. D. CURTIS.